tore Stanb. Ohio followed by naming J. J. Chester. The vote was so close that an election was doubtful on the first ballot, but changes began and ended in the choice of Mr. Humphry.
Phineas Lounsberry, of Connecticut, was

The committee reported in favor of In-dianapolis as the next place of meeting. but the convention made a report to snit itself by voting that the executive committee shall name the place and the time, but shall make the time not less than three weeks after the national Republican convention. Then, at nearly 4 o'clock, the convention adjourned sine die.

The reception of delegates and visitors to the convention at Armory Hall, on Freeman avenue, to-night, was the scene of a great throng. It would have been greater but for the rain that fell at 8:30 o'clock, just after the procession of clubs and delegates started on its long route from the centre of the city. There were six bands in the line which contained, probably, a thousand pedestrians. It was headed by a large force of police, some mounted and some on foot. At the armory there was no ormality. All arrangements were perfect. There was music from the orchestra from the outset, and the finale was music and dancing, which continued until a late hour. General Thurston, the expresident of the Let rue, paid a flying visit to the armory, there was also a large attendano delegates and visitors from abroad. A large number of delegates went home to-night.

EXPRESSIONS OF STATESMEN.

Letters of Regret from the President an Others-Clarkson on the Issues. CINCINNATI, April 22.-While the delegates to the Republican National League were assembled this morning, letters were read from President Harrison, Senator Sherman, Secretary Foster, Secretary Proctor, General Alger, Senator Evarts and others, and a telegram from Hon. J. S. Clarkson. Senator Sherman's letter was as

follows: "I take this occasion to express my high appreciation of the value of the work done and to be done by the Republican League of the United States. The organization of Republican ciubs should be extended to every county in the United States, and all these clubs should unite in harmonious action for the success of the Republican party. Their influence for good cannot be over-estimated, and, therefore, I have always favored this mode of disseminating politi-cal information, though I have not been ble, on account of other duties, to personally share in them."

Charles P. Manderson, United States Sen-

ator from Nebraska, said: "I cannot help feeling that this meeting will be likely to make a deep impression upor the country. My engagements are such, however, that it will be impossible for me to attend. Hoping that the convention will reap the full reward of its efforts to in still into the minds of patriotic citizens their duty, and that its labor will be recorded as the most important since it

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S REGRETS. President Harrison wrote to Hon. John M. Thurston on April 13 as follows:

"Dear Sir-I beg to acknowledge the re-ceipt of your letter of the 9th inst., invit-ing me to attend the fourth annual conion of the Republican League clubs to be held at Cincinnati April 21 and 22. Your letter found me in the press of business incident to a contemplated trip to the Pacific coast, upon which I shall start in a few hours. I regret that I shall be unable either to attend the convention or to give by letter any extended counsel. The conventions of the Republican party and the egislation of the last Congress have, however, very clearly defined and very courageously presented the issues upon which the next contest must be waged. To those conventions' declarations I gave the assent of deep conviction and to the important legislation of the last Congress my earnest support. If the people of the United States will now give the world to understand that the protection and enlarge-ment of our domestic industries, the exten-sion of our foreign trade by reciprocal ar-rangements not inconsistent with a protestive policy and the revival of our mer-chant marine by the methods that all other nations use is our suttled policy we will speedily, I am sure, realize a marvelous development and a renewed prosperity.

"Hoping that your convention may be in all respects successful, I am very truly yours,

BENJAMIN HARRISON."

SECRETARY FOSTER'S LETTER. From Secretary of the Treasury Foster the following was received:

"My Dear Sir-I beg to acknowledge the courtesy of the invitation to be present at the meeting of the National League to be held at Cincinnati on April 21, and regret that the exactions of my official duties will prevent me from attending the convention. Having just returned to the city, after an absence of several days, I find an accumulation of matters requiring my attention, and have only time to add to this declination an expression of my conviction of the usefulness and power exercised by systematic party work, which comes from club organization. I think it is quite generally recognized that the league is an important medium for the propagation and dissemina-tion of principles adhered to and advocated by the party, and I am sure on these lines it can in the coming year de much to advance and solidify Republican interests." EX-SENATOR EVARTS.

Ex-Senator Wm. M. Evarts, of New York, wrote as follows:

to the Republican party and to the politics of the country, which I attached to it on its formation, and which I expressed at its first meeting in this city, have approved themselves to all who have appreciated and watched its expansion and its persistent and fruitful operations. The responsibili-ties and duties of the Republican party are scarcely less serious and essential than they were in the early days of the civil war. The meeting you are about to hold is well timed for the survey of the great theater of the political conflict which is to come to a head in the election of 1892. This conflict will be between the Republican party, its prinsiples and methods for promoting the prosperity and honor of the country so far as the conduct of government is concerned with them, and the vague and nondescript theories and pretensions of the great polit ical party which is seeking to overthrow the power of the Republican party and de-feat its principles and methods of government. An intelligent presentation of this grave issue to the peo-ple of the country from this time forward until the election of November,

892, is closed, is the great duty of all Repub licans, and no more important agency for the exercise of this political duty than this organization of the Republican League is at the command of the party. Unless I am greatly mistaken in my estimate of the elements which are to control the agitation and decision by the people in this great political campaign, all indications promise great unity of action by the Republican par both in the assertion of their principle and in the selection of their candidates. It this can be assured the battle is half won. I can feel no doubt your assemblage next week at Cincinnati will give a proper impulse and direction to the courage and wisdom of the party which will be felt and will endure to the hour of victory. Thanking you for the attention shown me by your invitation, and again regretting my inability to take part in your deliberations, I am your obedient servant."

The reading was punctuated with frequent applause, but when the letter was announced from the President of the United States the delegates cheered again and again, and finally they arose en masse waving handkerchiefs and papers and cheering until the great hall reverberated with the enthusiastic outburst, and, when the letter was read, the applause was re-

HON. J. S. CLARKSON ON THE ISSUES. A dispatch to Delegate Houk, of Tennessee, from Hon. J. S. Clarkson, was, by reduest, read by Mr. Byrne, of Minnesota. It was dated Boston and read as follows:

"The party at large look to this convention to-day with eager interest. It will set up the standard of victory for 1892. It will be faithfully representative of what is in the hearts and ambitions of the people. It will regard not merely the statesmanship of commerce and money, but also the statesmanship of humanity. These are questions lying nearer the hearts of the American people to-day than the price of a tin cup or whether the color of

the weak in their rights; the insurance under the Constitution of a republican form of government to the several States, now without it, and as absolute security and peace to the poorest citizen and family on the Yazoc as to the richest citizen on the Hudson. The Republican party was not simply a great gladiator raised up for the emergency to conquer the rebellion and free the slaves and then pass away. It atill has greater and mighty things to do. As long as Democracy lives and resists the full interpretation and concession of the rights of all men Republicanism must live and call its work unfinished. Unsettled questions have no pity for the repose of nations, and neither the betraying cowardice of a Senate, more careful of commerce than of human rights, nor the stranger apathy of the pew-holding religion which covets the negro for heaven, but is dumb to his wrongs in politics in this lite, can finally avert nor long delay their full and right-eous settlement. On the higher lines and greater questions the party can retain its favor with the people and its power in the government. It is not a party which can live on simply commercial or sordid issues. It needs still the animation and inspiration of the heart of Lincoln in his love for the thrift and profit of commerce.

humanity, which is larger and better in all noble things than the ambition of trade or "On these loftier lines of action there are great questions for it to settle in national affairs and domestic concern. The question of labor and a larger reward to labor, through the encouragement and promotion of practical systems of co-operation and profit-sharing, is one peculiarly to incite the ambition of the Republican party, the greatest and most faithful friend American labor has had. The revision of the banking system of the Nation made in the time of war, and still the best in existence as far as it goes, making it as good for the country as it is now for the town, and giving to the farmer everywhere the same benefit of his credit that the solvent townsman has now, and keeping the currency in sympathetic volume with the actual demands of business and commerce, is something that some political party is going to do very soon, and the Republican party, best of all, can settle it and best protect national honor and commercial safety in doing it. The just repression of the power of corporations and syndicated wealth, and particularly some wisdom in law to precommon good too rapidly growing out of the abuses of the system of public corpora-tions for private benefit—a system by which aggregated wealth and family fortune are being made to descend with more certainty and more evil than under the dangers of primogeniture, which our forefathers sought first of all to avert from this new

"The new and dangerous system by which money is not only syndicated but made immortal in its life in bulk and profit, is another great question that some party faithful to the people and the Republic is going to take up and settle, and no party has the heart, and the brain, and the conscience to settle it as wisely and justly as the Kepublican party. Money should have all its rights, but money has too many rights when aggregated and speculating wealth in one city can depress ali values in the country, and when one rich man can smite all the banks of the land with palsy and leave them helpless to care for the business interests and the financial credit of their own communities. It is the solemn duty of the Republican party to enact just laws, to stop all trespass of wealth on the rights of the people. The American Republic is still in the morning of its life, and these problems to be settled for the future are such as to engage the ambition of all good men, and especially all young men, to whom especially the Republican party, just now eriering in its second generation of

life, mus now commit its fortunes. "So we all who love our country and our party, and who believe that pride in party is pride in country, look with confiden faith to the courage and wisdom of this splendid gathering of young and progressive men at Cincinnati to-day, gathered from the North and South alike, soldiers and sons of the blue and soldiers and sons of the gray, to open the way to that which under the blessing of God shall be best for the Republic in 1892,"

GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS.

[Concluded from First Page.] resigned; W. K. Kirkpatrick, at King, Gib son county, vice T. W. Monroe, resigned A. C. Witte, at Maples, Allen county, vice J. N. Myers, resigned; R. F. Conmer, at Rome, Perry county, vice L. H. Bennett, resigned; A. M. Kline, at Wilmot, Noble county, vice L. Strombeck, resigned.

Investigating the Tariff Law. WASHINGTON, April 22. - The Senate finance committee met this morning for the purpose of determining its course of procedure under the resolution directing the committee to make an investigation into the workings of the McKinley tariff law. A sub-committee, consisting of Mesers, Allison, Aldrich, Hiscock, Carlisle and Harris was appointed to prosecute the inquiry. It will first collect statistical information, and will not, until later in the year, at least, take any testimony. The sub-committee will meet next week.

The Dynamite Cruiser to Be Tested. WASHINGTON, April 22.-The Navy Department proposes to determine, as far as possible, the exact efficiency of the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius, which, though accepted a long time ago by the government, has never yet been thoroughly tested. It has been decided to hold a series of tests in the Chesapeake bay within a month. The | tion that no Conservative candidate should experiments will probably be mostly with dummy shells, but it may be concluded to attempt to fire dynamite from the tubes, which has never yet been done.

Treasurer Nebeker's Private Secretary. COVINGTON, Ind., April 22.—United States Treasurer Nebeker has selected J. F Brooks, cashier of a national bank of this city, as his private secretary.

General Notes. WASHINGTON, April 22 .- Attorney-general Miller has almost recovered from his recent attack of the grip. He was at his desk at the Department of Justice for a short time to-day.

A court-martial has been ordered by the Secretary of the Navy to meet in New York to try Lientenant Commander George A. Bicknell, charged with undue negligence in allowing the United States steamer Galens and the tug Nins to be stranded on the coast of Massachusetts, near Martha's

The Treasury Department to-day releemed \$73,500 four-and-a-half per cent.

The government having purchased the amount of silver required by law for the month of April, no further purchases will be made until Friday, May 1. The amount of silver purchased by the Treasury Department to-day was 177,000 ounces, at 96. to 96.4 cents per ounce. There were offered for sale 582,000 ounces.

The exports of merchandise from the United States during the twelve months ending March 31, 1891, were \$872,010,377, and the imports, \$835,631,420. During the last month 52,152 aliens arrived in the United States, against 35,750 in March of 1890.

Secretary Noble left Washington at 4 o'clock last evening for Columbus, O., on

private business.

Business Embarrassments. LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 23.—The Farmers' Tobacco Warehouse here has sued G. L. Kirkpatrick, of H. P. Thompson & Co., for \$96,000 for advances alleged to have been made for the purchase of tobacco. Thompson & Co. have been heavy speculators in tobacco. In consequence of this suit, H. P. Thompson & Co. and the members of the firm—H. P. Thompson, of Winchester, Ky.; Judge Charles Speck, of St. Louis, and G. L. Kirkpatrick, of Winchester—have made assignments. The liabilities are placed at \$150,000 and the assets at about \$100,000. hompson is a prominent politician, having been a delegate to the St. Louis convention in 1888. He failed a few years ago

SHREVEPORT, La., April 92.-N. Gregg & Sons, cotton factors and wholesale grocers, have filed a petition in the clerk's office of the District Court for a respite of one, two and three years. A meeting of creditors is fixed for May 27. Their liabilities are \$226,-000; assets nearly \$300,000. Learn Early to Use the Stiletto.

to proceed to America to search for a missing witness. NEW YORK, April 22.—Michael Josephi, a nine-year-old Italian, was called to the bar Jews Expelled from Moscow, the money of the realm shall be yellow or white. The greater questions are those of human liberty; the protection of the color of the day to plead to an indictment. He quarreled to an indictment. He official cratic see-saw and G. Cleveland and free-tion that on and after May 1 the \$40 per trade at the other, is it any wonder that those of human liberty; the protection of whether the color of the Demo-quarreled with a companion, pulled a stillar to the \$40 per trade at the other, is it any wonder that the old plank is beginning to crack?

With free silver at one end of the Demo-quarreled with a companion, pulled a stillar trade at the other, is it any wonder that the old plank is beginning to crack? to-day to plead to an indictment. He

OUTRAGEONAN ENGLISHMAN ing the city of Moscow, and expelling those now residing there. The Czar wrote with his own hand on the bottom of the original document, a notice to the officials at Mos-Envoy from a British Governor Barbar-

ously Treated by the King of Gambia.

Pieces Cut from His Body and the Man Sent

Back with the Message: "This Is the King's

Answer"-No Money for Evicted Tenants.

THE BARBAROUS KING OF GAMBIA.

Governor-War Will Probably Result.

from Bathurst, the capital of Gambia, the

British West African colony, seem to show

that Great Britain has another "little war"

upon her hands. The native King of Gam-

bia, it appears, has, for some time past,

allowed to be committed, a number of dep-

redations and abuses from which the Brit-

bia that he must behave himself and see

that his subjects behaved themselves in

future or else he might expect a visit of a

disciplinary nature from the marine forces

of the Queen of England. The envoy faith-

fully carried out his orders and communicated the administrator's views

loes not seem to have been at all alarmed

by the administrator's threats, for he

ordered the English envoy to be seized and

bound, which was promptly done. The

King then gave instructions that the un-

warning to all other English envoys who

might venture up the Gambia river. Thereupon, by the King's directions, por-

of flesh cut from his body were sent back to the administrator at Bathurst. With

the envoy and the pieces of flesh the King

sent Mr. Carter the following terse message: "This is the King's answer." The

British administrator has taken prompt

teps to send the King a suitable reply.
Three British gun-boats have already as-

cended the Gambia river to avenge the out-

An expedition to punish the rebels of

Portuguese Guinea will start at once from

Angola. Two war ships have left Lisbon

Other Troubles in Africa.

LONDON, April 22 .- A dispatch from Cape

Town says: The Cape Argus has received

advices to the effect that Lord Salisbury

has decided not to take official action upon

the Beira incident, except to send a re-

monstrance to Lisbon. A mass-meeting

has been summoned to protest against the

government's inaction. The Cape Times

advises that the imperial flag be lowered

unless colonial interests are protected.

The London Standard says it is authorized

to deny that Portugal is concluding a treaty

with Boers or conniving at the proposed founding of a republic in Mashonaland or

The Governor of Guines is blamed for

EVICTED TENANTS DESERTED.

Mr. Parnell's Followers Say There Are No

Funds to Continue the "Plan of Campaign."

DUBLIN, April 22.-At a meeting of the

Tenants' Defense League held here yester-

effect that a continuance of the "Plan of

Campaign" was impossible, in view of the

fact that with the exception of the fund

now held in Paris there was no money with

which to continue the warfare against the

At a meeting of the National Irish Federa-

tion held here to-day Mr. David Sheehy,

member of Parliament for South Galway.

made a statement, the substance of which

is that five hundred branches of the Na-

tional Federation have been formed within

the past six weeks, and that already £4,700

have been subscribed to carry out the pur-

Mr. Timothy Healy, who presided, referred to Mr. Redmond's remarks made yesterday at the Tenants' Defense League

meeting in regard to the impossibility of continuing the "Plan of Campaign," as no

tunds were available. Mr. Healy said that

this state of affairs resulted from Mr. Par-

nell's intention to ruin the campaign ten-

ants. Every one of them, Mr. Healy said,

were anti-Parnellites. Mr. Parnell, con-

tinued Mr. Healy, was in alliance with the Tories, and had undertaken, in order to

please Mr. Balfour, to bring about a col-

lapse of the "Plan of Campaign" on condi-

be put forward in opposition to him in the city of Cork. But, said Mr. Healy, the

evicted tenants would not be deserted.
[Cheers.] Even though Mr. Parnell
abandoned them, the federation would not

abandon them. Mr. Healy declared that he had written Mr. Parnell's speeches for

him and had given interviews in his name,

and now Mr. Parnell called him a gutter-

The National Press, the McCarthyite or-

gan, to-day, in an article headed "Sentence of Death," referring to Mr. Redmond's

statement made yesterday, says: "Mr. Par-nell's last clumsy trick ended in the evicted

tenants being abandoned to their fate. Had Mr. Parnell yielded for a short time

to the duty of patriotism the mission to

the United States, which was auspiciously commenced, would have placed the evicted

people out of danger. But he wrecked it

recklessly and unserupulously. Mr. Red-

nond's audacious declaration means that

Mr. Parnell has closed the Paris fund, and

that, while he cannot take it himself, he

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Manipuris Retreating Before the British

Troops-Prisoners Held as Hostages.

the advance of the British forces upon

Manipur are, naturally, not given out for

publication, and it is concluded that very

little will be given to the press

until a decisive engagement has been

fought. It is known that the troops have

found the advance posts of the enemy to

be abandoned, and it is expected

that the Manipurs are retreating to some

position where they can make a deter-

mined and well-supported stand against the British troops. The Manipuris, accord-

ing to reports received from the enemies

camp, have sixty-two prisoners in their

occasion may require. The advancing

troops found along the line of march the

headless bodies of the Goorkhas, who had

evidently escaped the fate of their comrades

at Manipur, but had not been able to reach

a place of refuge before they were over-

Gladys Evelyn Not Content.

LONDON, April 22 .- Miss Gladys Evelyn,

the plaintiff in the action for breach of

promise brought against Mr. Wm. Henry

Hurlburt, and which resulted in a verdict

for the defendant, says that she will ask

for a new trial. Mr. Hurlburt is about to

start for America to accelerate the search

for his former secretary, Wilfred Murray.

On his return he will reopen the Evelyn case in order to vindicate his statements.

He explains that the defects in his evidence

arose cartly from the fact that he had been

told that the case would not be tried until

July, and that he had accordingly arranged

taken by the Manipuris.

hostages, to be used as

SIMLA, April 22.-All facts connected with

will not let the evicted tenants take it."

poses of the organization.

rage upon the envoy.

to join the expedition.

guard, and later on the envoy and the

the King. The latter, however,

LONDON, April 22.-Advices received here

British Envoy Carved and Sent Back to

cow that the decree was to be carried out in every particular. It is stated that a similar decree is projected for St. Peters-

Efficiency of French Cavalry. PARIS, April 22.—General Sanuir 40-day reviewed the Paris garrison, numbering ten thousand men, in order to test its readiness for a campaign. Some rawness was observed among the cavalry, which is attributed to recent recruiting, but the general promptitude of the men was such that a German officer who witnessed the review remarked that even if there was a little "pipe clay" among them they showed a thinking efficiency.

Fava Confers with Rudini. ROME, April 22.—Baron Fava, the Italian minister at Washington, who recently left that city on leave of absence, has arrived here. Immediately after the Baron's arbeen in a somewhat disturbed condition of rival he had a prolonged conference with mind, and has consequently committed or the Marquis Di Rudini upon the various aspects of the New Orleans affair. The outcome of this conference, if it is to have any definite result, has not transpired.

ish colonists were the sufferers. The British administrator or Governor of Gambia, Mr. Portugal on the Verge of Revolution. LONDON, April 22.- The correspondent of Gilbert Thomas Carter, C. M. G., put up with the King's conduct as long as possithe Times at Madrid says that grave anxiety ble, and finally the administrator sent an is felt there over the state of affairs in envoy in the person of a prominent English Portugal. He expressed fears that & revoofficial up the Gambia river to the town lution is about to break out, in which event. he says, the lives of foreign subjects will which the native King makes his headbe endangered. quarters. This envoy was charged with the mission of informing the King of Gam-

Cable Notes.

An election to fill the vacant seat in the British House of Commons for the middle division of Oxfordshire took place in that division on Tuesday. Mr. Morrell, the Liberal-Unionist candidate, was elected.

Judgment was rendered, at Paris, yesterday, in the famous libel suit of John W Mackey, the millionaire, against Galig-nanis Messenger. Blonden, the director, will undergo sixteen months' imprisonment. In the British House of Commons yesterfortunate envoy was to be sent back to Bathurst in a manner which would be a

day the bill enabling trustees of religious bodies to acquire compulsorily the freehold of places of worship upon payment of compensation, passed to a second reading by a vote of 218 to 210. The measure is intended to place dissenting bodies tions of the envoy's cheeks and portions of on an equality with the Church of England his thighs were cut out by the King's body- as to the ownership of places of worship.

Two thousand of the spinners, who have been out on strike, at Bradford, England, for some time past, have resolved to resume work on Monday should the directors of the companies who own the mills be will-ing that they should do so. It is under-stood that the directors will probably refuse to allow the spinners to go to work unless the weavers also return to their

Representations have again been made to Emperor William of Germany, asking him to relax the passport regulations in force in Alsace-Lorraine in order to enable the inhabitants of French towns near the German frontier to attend the fairs and markets held in German territory. The Emperor, it is added, has refused to accede to the representations made to him, claiming that the time for such a change has not yet

ENTHUSIASTIC CALIFORNIANS.

[Concluded from First Page.] publishes a long editorial review of President Harrison's speech at Galveston. The Gazette says that the President's utterances upon the occasion mentioned were only delivered after having been carefully considered by Mr. Harrison, in conference with the members of his Cabinet. The Gazette adds that the speech indicates that the present administration clearly intends the disaster to the Portuguese troops on the Island of Bissao, and will be at once to stick to the McKinley tariff policy, and that in order to secure the whole American market, it will put pressure to bear upon some of the United States neighbors and offer advantages to others. Continuing, the paper says: "Although this policy will involve an enormous outlay, it yet may be approved by a large section of American voters. This artificial forcing of the carrving trade cannot be done without great cost to themselves and great injury to the United States. Finally, we may conclude that the object of the Republican party is to exclude Great Britain from the United day Mr. Redmond made a statement to the states and from all South American markets, including the carrying trade of the new world. This policy may be narrow, selfish, and unjust and contrary to sound economical principles, but we cannot ig-nore it as futile. The United States treasury is a formidable weapon to work with.

Philadelphia's Boast. PHILADELPHIA, April 22.—The Press wi say to-morrow: Enough is now known of the census returns for 1890 from the manufacturing industries of the United States to establish the fact that Philadelphia leads all the cities of the country in the value of their annual products. The city has risen from a "bad second" in 1880, which New York led by \$150,000,000, to first place in the present census, in which Philadelphia leads by about \$50,000,000. Philadelphia has not only caught up to and passed her only rival, but the rate of increase has been more than three times as great as that of New York. The value of the annual product, as shown by the census of 1880, was \$325,000,000 for Philadelphia and \$475,000,000 for New York. The return for the present year will show, in round numbers, \$700,000,000 for Philadelphia and \$650,-000,000 for New York.

American McAll Association, CLEVELAND, O., April 22.-The eighth annual meeting of the American McAll Association, composed of auxiliaries in many cities in the United States, is being held in this city. The object of the association is to convert the Catholics of France to Protestantism. Mrs. James A. Garfield. president of the Cleveland society, delivered the address of welcome, and the response was made by Mrs. Parkhurst, wife of the pastor of the Madison-avenue Presbyterian Church, of New York. The day was given up to addresses and routine business. Dr. R. W. Mall, of Paris, sent a letter which was read.

Triple Tragedy. WEST STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., April 22 .- A terrible tragedy took place this morning seven miles from here and just over the New York line. Henry Barkerson, of Chatham, N. Y., seventy-one years old, shot his dead wife's sister, Mrs. Christian Seibel, and her husband, Peter Seibel, killing the latter, and then shot himself. Peter Seibel is seventy-two years old and his wife fifty-eight. Mrs. Seibel says the trouble was jealousy, and Barkerson wanted she should elope with him.

Another Fruitless Ballot for Senator, TALLAHASSEE, Fla., April 22.—After the thirty-fourth ballot ex-Congressman Dougherty tried hard to get the caucus to appoint a committee to investigate and report on Call's record, with regard to the Florida Indian war claims bill before the United States Senate, but no notice was taken of his demand. The thirty-fifth ballot resulted as follows: Call, 57; Speer, 40; Bloxham, 1.

Drank Poisoned Water and Died, BURLINGTON, Ia., April 22.-Laborers a the Gilbert, Hedge & Co. lumber-yards, drank freely of water from an old well in the vicinity, and as a result of poison from sewage five of them are dead and several others are not expected to live.

Movements of Steamers. PHILADELPHIA, April 22.-Arrived: Lord Gough, from Liverpool NEW YORK, April 22.-Arrived: Spree from Bremen; Wassland, from Antwerp.

What a Democratic Victory Means. It is not too much to say that the era of he revival of American commerce has begun. It seems incredible that a majority of the people can be found so lacking in patriotism as to favor the repeal of this act before it has been fairly tested. And yet a Democratic victory in 1892 means exactly this. Is not this a great national question rather than a party question? Is not the tariff question on the same plane?

the people! Too Heavily Loaded.

With free silver at one end of the Demo-

MUST KEEP HIS PROMISE.

Father Singerland Beaten in His Attempt to Disregardan Agreement with His Son.

St. Paul, April 22.-A decision was handed down by the Supreme Court this morning in the famous case of Tennis Singerland, jr., against his father, Tennis Singerland, sr. The case has been in the courts for five years. The dispute is over a tract of land in Olmstead county, valued at about \$50,000. It appears that Singerland, jr., had worked for his father a long time, and as his compensation was not forthcoming he commenced suit against the old man in the district court. Finally the father procase in court, get married and set-tle down he would present him with this farm. The son agreed. He took a wife and went on a wedding tour. When he returned he expected to find the farm awaiting his pleasure. Instead of this the old man told him he copld go and buy a farm if he wanted one. The son brought suit against his father to recover the farm. He was beaten, and obtained a new trial and won. The father then took the case to the Supreme Court. Here the son again won his case. Then the father took a second appeal, trying to get a new trial. Judge Dickinson refuses to grant this, however, and the son will own the farm.

THE FIRE RECORD.

Several Buildings, Involving a Loss of \$100,-000, Burned at Rome, N. Y, ROME, N. Y., April 22.—Fire destroyed J. B. Wiggins & Son's brick block, Nos. 231 and 282 West Dominick street, to-day. The second and third floors were occupied by Wiggins & Son's furniture store, the ground floor by E. H. H. Barnard, hardware-dealer, and the basement by J. M. Sturtevant, restaurant. The adjoining block, owned by Mrs. George Dickerson, the Farmers' Hotel and the Pritchard Block were also burned. Loss, about \$100,000; insurance,

Sixty Horses Burned. St. Paul, April 22.-Fire at midnight tonight destroyed the livery barns of J. B. Cook & Son with all contents. Sixty horses and a large number of hacks and leighs, were consumed. The loss on building is \$10,000, and on horses and conveyances \$30,000, and the insurance was \$20,000. The four white horses and fire engine belonging to the "One of the Bravest" company, now playing at the Grand-opera house, perished in the flames, having just been stabled after the evening perform-

Other Fires. DENVER, Col., April 22.-About 10 o'clock to-night fire was discovered in the machinery establishment of Davis & Crosswell, on Blake street, this city. The building and contents were entirely destroyed. The loss will be in the neighborhood of \$125,000; insurance, \$60,000, divided among the leading companies. The origin of the fire is

SANDUSKY, O., April 22.—The Sandusky court-house was struck by lightning at 8 o'clock this evening, and the top of the main tower completely destroyed. Other parts of the building were greatly damaged. Loss on building, \$25,000. It is impossible to estimate the damage to records.

ROCKPORT, Ind., April 22.- The town of Grandview, seven miles from this place, was last night visited by a destructive fire. The burned buildings include a Farmers' Alliance country store, the postoffice, news-paper office and a large warehouse. In-

CHICAGO, April 22.—Fire in the furniture factory of Wullwedder & Co., on Randolph street, this afternoon, did damage esti-mated at nearly \$100,000. Manley Semple, one of the employes, was badly burned.

OBITUARY.

Gen. D. P. Grier, a Brave Officer During Four Years of the Civil War. St. Louis, April 22.-Gen. D. P. Grier died at his residence in this city, at a late hour last night. The body was taken to eoria for interment.

General Grier was a member of the G. A R. and Loyal Legion. At the outbreak of the war he recruited a company of volunteers, of which he was elected captain, and entered the service of the Union as Company G. Eighth Missouri Volunteer Infantry. On Aug. 25, 1862, he was commissioned colonel of the Seventy-seventh Illinois, and served throughout the war, being commissioned brevet brigadier-general on March 26, 1865, a promotion well earned by four years' faithful service.

Henry Michel. Paris, April 22.—Henry Michel Antoine Chapu, the French sculptor, is dead at St Germaine. He was born September 29, 1833.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Two thousand three hundred and thirty-one immigrants were landed at New York

Frank Price was literally cut to pieces, at St. Louis, by James Harris. Both men are negroes. The amalgamation between the League of American Wheelmen and the Amateur

Athletic Union has been consummated. George Whitmore, president of the Neppi Utah) National Bank, was "buncoed" out of \$6,000 yesterday by a gold-brick swindler. The St. Louis Presbytery yesterday voted lmost unanimously to recommend to the General Assembly the appointment of wom-

A Cincinnati jury has returned a verdict for \$96,000 damages against the Pittsburg. Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway Company in favor of the Peters Cartridge Company. J. B. Rae, president of the United Mineworkers of America, has called a meeting of the national executive board for Columbus, April 25, for counsel on the eight-hour movement.

John Dean, the famous counterfeiter, of Winston county, Alabama, has been arrested and lodged in jail at Huntsville, Ala. Nine counterfeit dollars and plaster molds were also captured.

The tobacco factories of Marburg Bros. and G. W. Gail & Ax, of Baltimore, have been bought by the American Tobacco Company, of New York, and will bereafter be operated by that company. Cockney Sterling and Reddy Bruman fought for \$500, twenty miles from Pen-

ver vesterday afternoon. Sterling was put to sleep in the twenty-first round. About 200 sports witnessed the fight. C. L. Cross, an old and well-known planter living near Brinkley, Ark., was shot and instantly killed by Deputy Sheriff Hines,

who was attempting to evict Cross from a tract of land that was in litigation. Julia Toth, six years old and motherless, died at a Cleveland hospital on Tuesday from starvation. Her father left her to seek employment, and she was dying when the attention of the authorities was called

to her. A declaration was filed yesterday in the United States Circuit Court at Trenton. N J., in a \$3,000,000 suit for damages for breach of contract, brought by Mr. Jewett against Robert Garrett, Henry Frick and Mr. Latrobe. The suit is the outcome of a transac-

The local government of Prince Edward island has resigned. The Lieutenant-governor has decided not to dissolve the Parliament and sent for Frederick Peters, one of the Liberal members, for consultation. Mr. Peters has called a meeting of the Liberal members of both houses of the Legislature to discuss the situation.

At Cleveland, yesterday, Miss Rhoda J Pratt, formerly private secretary to the Adjutant-general of the State of Michigan. was given a verdict of \$8,000 against Prof J. Clegg Wright, of Cincinnati. Wright is a lecturer and spiritualist, and, it is charged, promised to marry Miss Pratt, but failed to do so. Wright made no defense.

Wages Increased.

Do not they embrace all the States and all NEWARK, O., April 22 .- All the trackmen on the line of the Baltimore & Ohio system of railroad are rejoicing to-day over an increase of wages given them by the volun-tary act of the officials. These trackmen, numbering hundreds, received the notificaHighest of all in Leavening Power. - U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

ABSOLUTELY PURE

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

How He Manages His Paper at Long Range -Policy of the Herald. Louis N. Megargee, in Washington Posts The question has often been asked as to how Mr. Bennett keeps in touch with his newspaper and controls it so when far away

from the office. Speaking to a gentleman who was at one time connected with the Herald I was interested in hearing the details of the course explained. In the first place Mr. Bennett partly owns and controls his own cable. That brings him in direct communication with his office. The editor in charge in New York can step into the next room and, by long telephone or short telephone, or private telegraph or cable, be in communication with Chicago, Philadel-phia, London or Buffalo, or Paris or San Francisco almost in a momemt. Mr. Bennett receives every day from the Herald office a condensed statement of the news of the day, of such reports from the various departments as would be apt to govern his mind in directing the policy of the newspaper, reports of the circulation department and receipts, and, besides, a very minute statement of what has appeared in the other journals of New York, of their circulation and their condition. Besides everything in the American press that would interest him is forwarded by mail and carefully read. The gentlemen who control the Herald in New York, who are known as the "Council" and who comprise those in charge of the foreign news and editorial departments, understand by long experience what Mr. Bennett would or would not do and they govern, not according to their own predilections, but according to his orders, tele-graphed in advance, or by their belief as to what he would do if he were in New York. If they are in doubt, they telegraph for instructions to Mr. Bennett, if he has not already taken the summary of news and sent instruction to the office. The appointment of a reporter or the transfer of a gentleman from the telegraph desk to the news desk all come from him directly. Mr. Bennett began his journalistic career

with great ideas as to the future of the ress. It is the fashion among the journals to talk about his profligate squandering of his father's inheritance, but those who should have perfect knowledge say that here can be no more unjust criticism upon Mr. Bennett than his reputation of being an intemperate man. This is a matter that should be spoken of frankly. Mr. Bennett has been called an intemperate man because he can't drink. In that respect he is like Edwin Booth, Gen. Grant and Stonewall Jackson. One glass of wine affects him at once, and when taken he becomes a matter of club talk, although he doesn't drink in a year as much as the men who criticise him do in a week. So far from his being a drinking man, his singular temperament is such that liquor produces in him a mania, and, having too much sense to yield to the temptation, he

The theory of the lines upon which the Herald is conducted was laid down by the elder Bennett, and has been retained by his son with almost religious fidelity. Of course, the younger Bennett recognizes the fact that he does not have to fight as his father did, and that he began life a very rich man, and that the antagonisms which his father invited and developed, and which he cherished for the purpose of keeping his paper before the public, no longer exists. With this exception the policy of the Herald departs very little from the policy which governed it in 1866. It is entirely independent. Its editorship is absolutely in the hands of Mr. Bennett. He selects his counsel, accepts their advice upon all questions, gives them a great latitude in action but reserves the right to treat one of them as the Emperor William treated Prince Bismarck. With strong personal leanings to-wards the Republican party, pervaded with an antipathy of any form of ecclesiastical supremacy, intensely American in his likes and dislikes, Bennett has never forgotten the fact that the Herald is published in New York, that New York is very largely a foreign city, and that the foreign news, which is so much a feature of the newspaper, satisfies an element which is argely a source of the Herald's power. seyond this, however, the general policy of the newspaper is toward whatever will satisfy the people of New York.

THE MEMOIRS OF TALLEYRAND. in Important Letter from the Duke De

Broglie. Wm. Henry Hurlbert's London Letter in New York

You will have received doubtless by this time the first two volumes of the English translation of the memoirs of Talleyrand. with the excellent introduction to the book prepared by Mr. Whitelaw Reid. I shall not try to criticise the book for you, as that tempest in a teapot was raised in Paris when the first volume appeared, over the alleged garbling and "modification" of the text of the memoirs, either before or since they came into the hands of their actual editor, the Duke De Broglie. it occurs to me that your readers who are interested in the book may be glad to see what the Duke himself, in a private and informal way, has to say on that subject. In his admirable preface to the memoirs he ells the world what all persons familiar with the story of the memoirs already knew. that ever since the death of Talleyrand more or less spurious versions of one or another portion of the memoirs have been from time to time made public. This would have happened doubtless in the case of any memoirs of a man so conspicuous. But in the case of Tallevrand the generation of these apocryphal scriptures was facilitated by the fact that before his death the Prince had quarreled with his secretary, a certain M. Perrey, who not only had a not very uncommon but very troublesome knack of reproducing the chirography of his employer so perfectly as to make it difficult for the Prince himself to discriminate between pages written by his own hand and pages written by the hand of M. Perrey; but also the much more common and almost equally troublesome trick of taking copies for his own use of documents and letters which he had been simply directed to write out. Putting the trick and the knack together it will be seen that Mr. Perrey was in a position to set up for himself as a manufacturer. It is certain that he did this. But spurious memoirs are among the very few products of French in-dustry which pay no tax to the govern-ment, and no record, therefore, of the output of Mr. Perrey's industry exists. When in due course of time the Duke De Broglie sees fit to print the correspondence of l'alleyrand-no living man is so well fitted o edit this as he-it will be possible, perhaps, profitably to deal with and make an nd of so much of the bogus Talleyrand literature as may seem worth the candle. Meanwhile here is the Duke's last word on the hubbub caused by sundry scribes over the memoirs now authenticated and issued by him. It is in the form of a private note. which he has given me permission to make public, and runs as follows in my necessarily inadequate English version of his incomparrble French: Dear Mr. Huribert-M. Aulard has certainly

been trying to get up a squabble with me over the authenticity of the memoirs of Talleyrand. He makes two different complaints. One is about certain inaccurate details, which he maintains could not have been set down by De Talleyrand. The other is the absence any autographic manuscript, instead of which we have the copy certified by M. De Bacour, the testamentary executor of the Prince. To all which I reply that, in all the memoirs ever published or written, there must be naccuracies born of the difficulty of reme precisely and accurately all the events and inci dents of a long and busy life. M. de Bacourt copy was made by order of Talleyrand nimself and under instructions drawn up by him. M. de Bacourt was the confidant of Talleyrand's mind, in whom the prince put his whole trust. He knew all his intentions, and he was a man whose word cannot be doubted. Do with this note as you think proper. For my own part I attach no great importance to this attempt to faster an aimless quarrel (une quelle d'allemand) upon me. Believe me most faithfully yours,

RAILWAY TIME-TABLES.

Trains run by Central Standard Time. Leave for Pittsburg, Baltimore, (d 4:45 a m. Washington, Philadelphia and New d 3:00 p m.

Arrive from the East, d 11:40 am., d 19:50 pm Arrive from the East, d 11:40 am., d 19:50 pm.
and d 10:00 pm.
Leave for Columbus, 9:00 am.; strive from
Columbus, 3:45 pm.; leave for Richmond, 4:00
pm.; arrive from Richmond, 9:00 am.
Leave for Chicago, d 11:05 am., d 11:30 pm.;
arrive from Chicago, d 3:45 pm.; d 3:30 am.
Leave for Louisville, d 3:40 am., 8:00 am.,
d 3:55 pm. Arrive from Louisville, d 11:00 am.,
6:00 pm., d 10:50 pm.
Leave for Columbus, 4:30 pm. Arrive from
Columbus, 10:25 am. Columbus, 10:25 am.

Leave for Vincennes and Cairo, 7:20 am., 4:00 pm.; arrive from Vincennes and Cairo; 10:50 am., 5:00 pm.

dedaily; other trains except Sanday. VANDALIA LINE -SHORTEST BOUTE TO St. Louis and the West. Trains arrive and leave Indianapolis as follows: Leave for St. Louis, 7:30 am, 11:50 am, 1:00 p m, 11:00 pm. All trains connect at Terre Haute. Through sleeper on 11:00 p. m. train. Greencastic and Terre Haute Accomidation, 4:00 pm, Arrive from St. Louis, 3:45 am, 4:15 am, 2:50 pm, 5:20 pm, 7:45 pm. pm, 7:45 pm. Terre Haute and Greencastle Accomidation, 10:00 am. Sleeping and Parlor Cars are run on through trains. For rates and information apply to ticket agents of the company, or W. F. BRUNNER, District Pas-

senger Agent MOPON ROUNT THE VESTIBULED PULLMAN CAR LINE

LEAVE IN DIANAPOLIS.

p. m., daily. Ticket Offices—No. 26 South Illinois street and &



Dies, Wrenches, Steam
Traps, Pumps, Kitchen
Sinks, Hose, Belting, Babbitt Metal, Solder, White
and Colored Wiping Waste,
and all other supplies used
in connection with Gas, Steam and Water. Natural Gas Supplies a specialty. Steam-heating Apparatus for Public Buildings, Store-rooms, Mills, Shops, Facto-ries, Laundries, Lumber Dry-houses, etc. Cut and Thread to order any size

National Tube-Works

Gas, Steam & Water

Boiler Tubes, Cast and Malicable Iron Fittings (black and galvanized). Valves, Stop Cocks, Engine

Trimmings, Steam Gauges, Pipe Tongs, Pipe Cutters, Vises, Screw Plates and

Wrought-from Pipe from inch to 12 inches diameter.
KNIGHT & JILLSON, 75 & 778. Pennsylvaniast.

The Journal has secured a series of articles from the pen of

LORD WOLSELEY.

They will treat of the Civil War in the United States and the part taken therein by the late Gen. SHERMAN. The views and conclusions of the famous English soldier are not likely to be at all times in harmony with those entertained by American soldiers, but it is certain that General Wolseley's articles will be read with close interest by many thousands of the ex-soldiers of the Union. The first of these articles will appear in the

duty is in very competent hands within your own precincts. But as a literary SUNDAY JOURNAL of APRIL 26, And will not be found in any other newspaper printed in Indiana.

> story of the relations between France and the United States, knew nothing of Talleyrand's curious affair with the American envoys and of his personal liking for Elbridge Gerry until his attention was called to the matter by Mr. Reid. The Duke's father, as you know, insisted upon seeing faith kept with America by France at the cost of his own place in the government; and Mr. Bancroft, in the preface of his "History of the Constitution of the Inited States," pays a well-merited tribute to the frankness and liberality with which the present Duke. when at the head of the French Foreign Office, threw open to him all its archives and papers bearing upon American affairs.

President Harrison's Plan.

New York Recorder (Ind.) President Harrison's speech at Galveston will rank as the broadest and most definite of his utterances in elucidation of the course of his administration respecting commerce and public improvements. He is positive in unequivocal support of the dual policy of reciprocity in international trade and government aid to commercial enterprise. In the execuliberal appropriations for subsidies to ocean commerce and in harbor improvements where the money spent will produce substantial result. Opponents will criticise the President's plan as one of paternalism, involving too much government and too little reliance upon the ability coun enterprising people to achieve their own prosperity through untrammeled individual effort. But present conditions, not only in our own country, but the world over, are such that it is not practicable to absolutely carry out abstract theories. To a certain degree the practice of opportunism must prevail, and the question now at issue between Republicans and Democrats is really only one as to what compromises should be made and in what direction they should tend. To the soludiscussion is necessary, and to that the President is contributing his fair share in his talks with his fellow-citizens of the Southwest.

An Error Exposed.

New York Recorder. A seven-year-old boy said yesterday, after long cogitation: "There is really more land than water, isn't there, mammaf" Mamma struggled to bring together some part of her strayed and scattered geograph-ical lore before she auswered: "No, my son; about three-fourths of the world is water and one-fourth is land."

"But hasn't all the water got land under it way deep down; else why doesn't the water run out, same as it would out of a doughnut ring?" "There is land under the water."
"Well, 'en, the book's wrong. The world

is four-fourths land an' only three-fourths

And so-as it cannot be gainsaid-here goes another of our cherished beliefs to It may interest you to know that the Duke De Broglie, familiar as he is with the the to-be-unlearned.